

The Daily State Chronicle.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 17.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE CONVENTION OF CLUBS.

A BRILLIANT REPRESENTATION OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE

By Delegates to the Convention of the State Association of Democratic Clubs—A Splendid Body of Brave and Patriotic Men—Ringing and Telling Resolutions Adopted—They Call for "Zeb" Vance—And Give Him an Ovation—The Senator Speaks—Speeches by Other Brilliant Orators.

It was not such a large gathering when it was called to order, but it was a brilliant and magnificently representative body of young men and old men who assembled in Metropolitan hall yesterday. This gathering was in response to a call made by President J. S. Carr for a State convention of the Association of Democratic clubs of North Carolina.

It was such a convention as delighted and thrilled every patriotic man who looked upon it. There was nothing "spotted" about it. Evidences of ignorance, bias, prejudice and selfishness were totally absent. The body was not characterized by any taint of "office-seeking" proclivities. It was a body of intelligent men—the incarnation of self-interest and noble patriotism. Most of the delegates were young men and all of the delegates were here for the purpose of doing everything possible to preserve the good government and integrity of the State and they were instigated to this by the purest patriotism—and not by the hope of reward in the way of winning votes or stepping into political offices.

What a contrast between this gathering and the workings and howlings and rioting and selfishness of the last two conventions which the CHRONICLE showed up to its readers. Brave and intelligent young men, working with all their might for the good of the whole State, and not simply and solely for personal and selfish emolument.

On the stand were President J. S. Carr, Gov. D. G. Fowle, Lt. Gov. Holt, E. C. Smith, chairman of the State Democratic executive committee, Gen. W. G. Lewis, W. R. Womble, Esq., chairman Wake county Democratic executive committee, R. H. Battle, Esq., W. W. Fuller, Esq., Mr. G. E. Latch, D. Preston Parr, Esq., Mr. R. N. Hackett and representatives of the press.

At 12 o'clock Mr. J. S. Carr, president of the Association of Democratic clubs, called the convention to order.

President Carr said: After having taken this matter before the executive committee of this association, and having advised with the chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic party in North Carolina, I have deemed it advisable to call you together in convention. The fight between the two parties in this State has now begun. It has been said "Old men for counsel and young men for war." We accept that faithful proverb, and offer our services, and are ready to work for the cause of our country.

Thorough organization, gentlemen, is necessary for success, and our object in meeting is for that purpose.

After Mr. Carr's remarks, B. C. Beck with, secretary of the association, read the official call for the convention.

Gov. Fowle's Address of Welcome.

After the reading of the call, President Carr presented Gov. Fowle, who delivered the address of welcome to the convention.

Gov. Fowle said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY OF NORTH CAROLINA: It is with great pleasure that I see so many of the districts of my State represented here to-day; and in the name of North Carolina, for North Carolina and Democracy (as synonyms in this latitude), I bid you, fellow-Democrats, welcome to the city of Raleigh. It is right and proper at this epoch in our history that this campaign should be opened at this spot. No man can see the signs of the times and read them correctly without a mind going back to the years just as the war, when all the horrors and agonies of reconstruction were upon us. It was here, Mr. President, in these very streets, that the administration of justice was interfered with by Federal bayonets, at the behest and command of the Republican party. It was here that we found that the law was trampled under foot in order that party crimes might be achieved by those who desired to keep the helm from the control of the old State that gave us birth, and I tell you Democrats of North Carolina that this very day the government of this city which has done so much to illustrate Democratic energy, Democratic economy and Democratic honesty is due to the triumph of the Democratic party; and when the Democratic party fails, this government of the city of Raleigh will be over-run. I call your attention to this fact, because in the next campaign the slogans of Democracy will be unceasing and undying in their opposition to every unconstitutional feature of the infamous force bill which they are endeavoring to pass in the present Congress, and which will in all probability be forced through the next Congress. I say to every one of you representing the glorious Democracy of North Carolina, that North Carolina is prepared to resist its enforcement by all the constitutional means recognized by the Constitution of the United States, and laws passed in accordance therewith. [Applause.]

The triumph of Democracy is the triumph of economy and good government. Why, what is it, my friends, that North Carolina does not owe to the triumph of the Democratic party? And we are here to-day for the purpose of preventing that glorious old flag, under which our fathers fought, from being trailed in the dust, and you are here for the purpose of preparing, not only for the conflict of this year, but for the greater conflict of two years hence, when Grover Cleveland, or some other good Democrat, will be elected. [Applause.] It can only be done by organization. But why should you organize? Is it not a flame worth the candle? Is not a veritable worth fighting for? Is economy and honesty in the administration of governmental affairs worth fighting for?

Look around you—which is the party of progress? Which party built the school houses and the agricultural college, and if allowed to remain in power will increase the appropriation for the education of the boys and girls of North Carolina? What has the Democratic party done to entitle it to the confidence of the people? Why am I a Democrat? Is the question ought every man to ask himself. I am a Democrat because I believe that that is the party which sustains the cause of personal liberty. I am a Democrat because I believe it is the party that gives good government to this country. What has it done in North Carolina? I was conversing this morning with our State Treasurer and he called my attention to the fact that since February last, the State four per cent. bonds had actually advanced upon their face value from 92 to 100, which is equal to the whole interest from that period. In less than two years the advance has been eight per cent. under Democratic administration.

To-day the finances of North Carolina stand upon as fair a basis as that of any Southern, and I may say upon as fair a basis as the majority of the Northern States in the Union. Only the other day a banker said to our State Treasurer, "We want to invest in North Carolina bonds, but the men who have them hold them as something so precious that it is now with the utmost difficulty that a man can find one of North Carolina's securities on the market."

Again, since the war we have been trouble with the penitentiary question. How stands it now? Owing to the action of the last legislature, instigated by you and Democracy, and owing to the excellent management of the present board of directors, why, to-day they show a balance of thirty-five thousand dollars in favor of the penitentiary since March, 1889, after paying every debt contracted, and this does not include the estimated value of the crop that is now growing upon the beautiful farm on the banks of the Roanoke. Is not this something to be proud of? Is it not an honor, young men, to belong to a party which has raised up old North Carolina from the slough of despondence in which she was in 1870?

See to it that our ranks are well filled; that every youthful Democrat in the State has a torch in his hand and carries the news from neighbor to neighbor, and when next November comes let every young man be at his post and vote the Democratic ticket.

I welcome you to the city of Raleigh. I am glad to see so many here, and better than numbers, I am glad to see the quality of the representatives assembled. I welcome you to the city of Raleigh.

MR. R. N. HACKETT'S RESPONSE.

Gov. Fowle's speech of welcome was responded to by Mr. R. N. Hackett, of Wilkesboro, one of the most eloquent and brilliant young men of North Carolina. He made a great "hit" and won hearty applause.

MR. HACKETT SAID:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Were I to place my dependence to-day in my own ability to reply to the happy words which have been spoken to you and to me by our distinguished Governor, I should indeed feel abashed; but when I consider the fact that I am but the mouth-piece, and that this convention which is a gathering of the brawn and brain and intellect of North Carolina, I feel encouraged to say a few words in your name and in the name of Democracy in response to the utterances of our Governor. First, allow me to thank you in the name of this convention for the hearty welcome that has been given to us here upon this occasion, and to say that for those delegates here, if by their co-operation, Democratic supremacy can be attained, you can rest assured that they will strain every nerve and leave no stone unturned whereby the consummation of this desire will be reached.

I am a Democrat, not by purchase, but by inheritance. I sat at the feet of my father, who was born and raised a Democrat. He got his Democracy from his father before him, and I say to-day, gentlemen, that by the supremacy of those principles, and those principles alone, is our country to be built up, and to reach the heights that have never been attained by any other. These are turbulent times; the sea of politics is becoming turbulent. Men who have been the standbys of the people are attacked, I am sorry to say.

I am forcibly reminded, right here, of a classic incident, when a bold Grecian warrior, having embarked upon the sea with his bark, a mighty storm arose and it almost seemed that he would be overwhelmed by the waves. In this straight he called aloud to the god of the ocean, and said, "Oh! Neptune, Neptune, you can save me if you will, and can destroy me if you will; but whatever happens I will keep the rudder true." Now is the time for us to say likewise. Now is the time for us to keep men at the helm who have proved in the past and will prove in the future, that though the wildest seas of political degradation assail them and threaten to overwhelm the good old ship of State, they will keep the rudder true. [Applause.]

About the first thing I remember in political life was in 1876. I was sitting at my home; I had been attending school at the time. At the early age of ten years my father came to me and said, "My boy, I want you to go with me. I want you to go and hear a man speak who is the greatest North Carolinian living or dead." I went, and in that memorable campaign of 1876 I heard true Democracy fall from the lips of Zebulon B. Vance. [Great applause.]

I have frequently thought of the picture that he presents in Congress to-day, standing there with a bold front and stayed hand, turning his bolts of truth against the Republican party—the mighty tribune of the people, like the sturdy oak that rears his towering head amid the storms and shrieks of the wind, and though the wildest maelstroms of political defamation and degradation confront him he will ever stand there true to the people of the South and North Carolina. Gentlemen, we are young in the cause; we are the young Democracy of North Carolina. We are now in training for the battle, and upon our shoulders will eventually rest the pillows of this government. Let us be ready for the duty.

President Carr, at the close of Mr. Hackett's speech, congratulated the convention on having had the pleasure of listening to such a speech, and said that as long as the sire of the house of Hackett lived, there need be no apprehension as to the political safety of old Wilkes.

MR. C. B. AYCOCK MADE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

President Carr then announced that Mr. C. B. Aycock, of Wayne, would act as temporary chairman of the convention.

Mr. Aycock was escorted to the stand by Messrs. Josephus Daniels, Hal. M. Worth and Jerome Dowd.

Mr. Aycock on taking the chair addressed the convention. His speech was enthusiastic and ringing, and captivated the convention. He fairly blistered "scratchers" and independents, and surely made any one belonging to either class heartily ashamed of his pusillanimousness. The CHRONICLE will take the pains to lay his speech before its readers in full.

The speeches up to this point had infused an immense amount of enthusiasm into the young Democrats assembled, and their disposition to work was fever heat.

VICE-PRESIDENTS AND COMMITTEES.

The chairman announced that the next business in order would be the appointments of members from each district on the various committees.

The following appointments were reported:

Committee on Permanent Organization

First district, S. F. Telfair.
Second " W. R. Henry.
Third " B. Broadfoot.
Fourth " J. M. Green.
Fifth " W. N. Seales.
Sixth " H. C. Parsons.
Seventh " M. J. Reitzel.
Eighth " C. D. Holland.
Ninth " N. Newby.

Committee on Credentials.

First district, J. D. Boushall.
Second " Geo. J. Studdert.
Third " W. G. Lewis.
Fourth " L. V. Bassett.
Fifth " A. E. Walters.
Sixth " Geo. Benton.
Seventh " W. A. Self.
Eighth " J. Ernest Erwin.
Ninth " N. Newby.

Committee on Resolutions.

First District, W. M. Bond.
Second " Washington Bryan.
Third " D. E. McIver.
Fourth " W. W. Fuller.
Fifth " A. A. Hicks.
Sixth " Jerome Dowd.
Seventh " J. P. Yount.
Eighth " R. N. Hackett.
Ninth " W. W. Zachary.

Governor Holt Speaks.

While the committees were being appointed, Lt. Governor Holt was called on to speak.

He said he came here as an old man—not as a young one. (But Chairman Aycock had said that all good Democrats were young men, and Governor Holt couldn't escape the demand to speak on that account.)

The Governor reviewed briefly some of the outrages which had been perpetrated by the Radicals, and then showed how old North Carolina had lunged forward on the wave of progress since the State government had been wrenched by true men and patriots from Radicalism. He referred to the present Congress—told how the House branch was seeking to outrage and degrade the free people of this country, and said he believed that the safety and continued freedom of this country was almost, if not entirely, dependent upon the success of the Democratic party in the House next year.

"Zeb" Vance Called For.

Chairman Aycock announced the speaking programme and said that Vance and others would speak at Brookside park to-morrow (Thursday).

At this Mr. Little of Anson, took the floor and said that there were several people who had come all the way from Anson just to see "Zeb" Vance. They had to go home in the morning. They would like to hear him but they were bound to see him as he was, and he moved that a committee be appointed to go down and get "Zeb" and bring him to the hall so everybody might just look at him.

The proposition was greeted with thundering applause, and it was about to be carried by acclamation before the chairman could put the question, but the proposition was modified so that a committee was appointed to go down and ask Senator Vance at what hour it would suit him to address the convention.

The committee appointed were Messrs. A. D. Jones, Preston Parr, and Little, of Anson, who reported in a few minutes that Senator Vance would address the convention at 3:30 o'clock. This report was received with enthusiastic cheers, and the convention then adjourned till 2:30 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:30 o'clock.

The committee on credentials, through Gen. W. G. Lewis, reported that there were no contests, and recommended that all members of Democratic Clubs be recognized as members of the convention. The report was adopted.

The committee reported the following clubs as represented:

Henderson, Tarboro, Flat River of Person county; Rockingham Township, of Rockingham county; Millbrook, Fayetteville, Charlotte, Rocky Mount, Wadesboro, Raleigh, Oxford, Greensboro, Forsyth Democratic Club, Salisbury, Liberty, Southern Pines, Goldsboro, Shelby, New Bern, Lexington, Windsor, Newton, Durham, Asheboro, Cary, Bryson city, Morrisville, Jefferson Club,

of Raleigh; Wake Forest, and there were other clubs represented by members who did not hand in official credentials.

Permanent Organization.

The committee on permanent organization made the following report.

For permanent chairman, Duncan E. Melver, of Moore county.

Vice Presidents:

First District, W. B. Shaw.
Second " Dr. W. T. Cheatham.
Third " Marion Barber.
Fourth " E. W. Poir, Jr.
Fifth " J. L. King.
Sixth " T. R. Robertson.
Seventh " Hal. M. Worth.
Eighth " R. N. Hackett.
Ninth " W. W. Zachary.

For permanent secretary, Robt. Hayden, of Charlotte, and for assistant secretaries, the members of the Democratic press.

Some Strong Speeches.

After these reports a committee was appointed to notify the permanent officers of their election, and while the committee was out, A. D. "Buck" Jones was out. He made a ringing, rousing speech. He deplored that Wake didn't have the most solid Democracy in the world, but he didn't think it was like Solomon and Gomorrah, for he believed that there were enough good Democrats in the county to save it this year.

Mr. E. W. Poir, Jr., responded to a call and made a speech that was received with applause and approval.

The Permanent Chairman.

Duncan E. Melver, Esq., the permanent chairman, came into the hall. Before taking a chair he made a brief, pointed speech, in which he declared that the Radical party was one of spoils and violence. He made a ringing protest against "scratching" tickets, and urged that they be voted straight, and that every Democrat see that every other Democrat voted.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

The committee on resolutions made the following report:

The Democratic Clubs of North Carolina, in convention assembled, renew their pledges of faith in the Democratic party as the only safety of a free people, and heartily endorse the last National and State platforms.

Believing that the establishment of permanent clubs in every precinct of the State, where neighbors can meet and discuss political and economic questions, will greatly conduce to the political education of our people, and continued Democratic supremacy, we cordially commend their formation, and urge that they keep in constant communication with the secretary of the State Association, to the end that the sentiment of various sections of the State may be obtained, and more perfect organization secured.

We realize that the active work in a campaign devolves largely upon the young men in the party, and we pledge our active and untiring energies to advance our party's interest, and to promote the ascendancy of the Democratic party, which is synonymous with white supremacy as essential to the well being of both races.

We favor the adoption of a plan of organization by the Democratic party by which minority representation will be secured in the various conventions, as Democratic in principle, and we request the State Democratic Executive committee to formulate such a plan for future use.

We point with pride to the wise and economic administration of the State Penitentiary by its present management, under which it has been made self-sustaining, without conflicting with free labor, and an annual saving of more than \$100,000 to the taxpayers of the State effected, and congratulate the Democratic party for having carried out this great reform.

We denounce in unmeasured terms the "Election Bill" which has passed the House and is now before the Senate—known as the "Force Bill," as subversive of the fundamental principles of the constitution and revolutionary in its character. It strikes down home rule and self-government by placing Federal troops with Federal bayonets at every voting place to do the bidding of partizan hirelings selected at Washington, encourages fraudulent elections, provides machinery for procuring dishonest returns and false certificates of election, fosters sectionalism and turns back the tide of friendship and good will which has given prosperity to both sections, makes the legislative and executive branches of the government depend upon the judiciary which it tends to degrade into a partizan political tribunal, and invades the privacy and sanctity of the home by establishing a system of spies over our land; and we call upon all young men irrespective of party to unite with us in preventing its passage by the Senate.

We denounce the McKinley tariff bill recently passed by Congress, as being in the interest of the moneyed class and against the masses. It increases the cost to the consumer of the necessities of life, while decreasing the revenue to the government, thus giving the manufacturer additional powers for oppression and gain. We especially denounce its sectionalism as displayed in putting "binding twine" used by the farmers of the northwest on the free list, and refusing to put on it jute bagging used by the Southern farmer, and increasing the duty on cotton ties 300 per cent. to the injury of the Southern farmer. Such an action is iniquitous, unjust and sectional, and calls for our severest condemnation. We condemn the policy of contraction pursued by the Republican party, by which, while the value of the dollar has increased, that of the product of labor and the farm has diminished, with no corresponding decrease in the cost of production.

We warn our people that the Republican party of to-day is the same as in the days of reconstruction, and only awaits an opportunity to inflict the same disgrace and humiliation upon them, and we urge them to stand by the Democratic principle and not permit the supremacy of the white race to be endangered by a minor issue. Beside it all others fade into insignificance, for the safety of our homes and firesides is involved in it.

We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that the next General Assembly must, besides electing a Senator, rearrange the Senatorial and Congressional Districts of the State, and that they will, by their votes for members of said General Assembly, decide whether this important duty shall be done by the white people of the State or by their enemies.

We recognize in Senator Vance an able, conscientious and fearless champion of the people's rights, and earnestly favor his re-election by the next General Assembly.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

More Speaking.

Mr. W. R. Henry wanted that patriotic son of North Carolina, whose voice has been heard from the mountains to the seashore, "Buck" Kitchen, to address the convention. His suggestion was vigorously seconded by many calls, but Mr. Kitchen was not in the hall, and a committee was sent after him.

Mr. N. B. Broughton was called up. He didn't readily agree with "Buck" Jones as to Wake county's "doubtful" Democracy, he said, which only needed to be aroused to its full duty. He didn't want to make a speech now, for "Zeb" Vance was expected to enter the hall every moment, and he had found out that the man who ran against Vance ran against the people and got left. He had no idea of trying to make a speech when that man was expected on the scene.

An Inspiring Scene.

Even while Mr. Broughton was speaking, Senator Vance entered the hall and there was a wild and enthusiastic burst of cheers and buzzes. The people rose and stood waving their hats and handkerchiefs and canes, and almost splitting their throats by hurrahing for "Zeb" Vance. Just as he entered the hall a set of flies on the stage was down back, disclosing the name of "Vance" in large letters. The Senator walked slowly down the aisle, escorted by the special committee. He is used to ovations, but he has seldom, if ever, had a more cordial and hearty one than was accorded him on this occasion.

Senator Vance went on the platform and addressed the convention.

He said: "I beg to assure you of my inexpressible appreciation of this manifestation of your continued confidence in me, and if I have been able to make you believe that my work is worthy of your appreciation and confidence, why that's almost as good as if I did really deserve your confidence and esteem." [Great applause.]

He spoke of the recuperation of the State and Southern country from the disastrous effects of the war, and how that section had so far overcome those effects, that they were able to lay aside those old issues and give some attention to great economic questions. So far indeed did we overcome the old issues, that in 1884, the Democratic party swept the country successfully. Not until then, did the Republican party seriously begin to think that there was any chance for the Democratic party to have any voice or control in the government of this country. Since then they had resorted to every sort of device to get and keep the country under Radical rule.

The Senator then told how the Radicals had admitted three new States, the combined population of which did not exceed 180,000, for the purpose of securing 6 additional Radical Senators; and how the House had recklessly, without precedent, and in a disorderly manner never before seen in this country, unseated several elected Democratic members, and put contesting radicals in their places. The Senator told how they were trying to pass the infamous force bill. In the language of Speaker Reed, they proposed to do their own voting, do their own counting and do their own certifying.

"A Southern man," said the Senator, who supports that force bill ought not to be allowed to live among us. I do not mean that I favor violence, for I have seen enough of violence, God knows. But there is such a thing as driving a man from among you by your contempt and intolerance. I know a Radical institution near this city, where they wear striped uniforms, and I can go there and pick out 500 men, the very meaneast of whom I would take for my associates, rather than associate with a man who says that Southern people are not honest enough to conduct and carry on their own elections. This is a time when every man whose hair is straight and whose skin is white, ought to take his neighbor by the hand and say, we are at a period when we should subordinate our local preferences and differences to the good of the State, and stand together in support of a white man's government and pure government, and keep alive and permanent that freedom which is based, beyond a doubt, on Democratic supremacy.

Hon. "Buck" Kitchen Talks.

Mr. Kitchen's committee brought him in and he talked. That means he said something. He said he felt so good he didn't know how to begin. He was delighted to look into the faces of such a glorious and good assembly.

He said: "Some of you may have kept closely up with the work of Senator Vance in your behalf. Some of you have not. I have. I have watched him closely. I have known him to stand between us and oppression ever since he entered Congress. There has never been an effort on the part of Radicalism to inundate us with shame, humiliation or oppression, that the body of 'Zeb' Vance has not opposed between it and us, and that his voice was not heard in earnest and solemn protest against the advance of that wave upon us."

Mr. Kitchen expressed his contempt for the white man who refused to vote for that party which made the country tolerable for all men of every color. He had heard that in Wake county there were white men who professed to be Democrats, who had declared that they were going to vote for some man who was running for office as a Radical. Is that so? Oh! My countrymen is that so? If it be so, and you will send one of those men up here and he will kneel by this musical instrument, (organ) I will offer a prayer in his behalf. If I fail to convert him, I will call on the U. S. Senator to plead for him. If the Senator fails to

claim him, then I will call on a committee to bring in a parson to plead with him. If that should fail to redeem that straying soul, then I would cast him into outer darkness where there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth, and let him go to the dogs where he belongs."

Mr. Kitchen spoke for some time and showed up the infamy and villainy of the tariff tax. He appealed that men should correct this oppressive evil. The man who wouldn't try to correct it was either a fit subject for the lunatic asylum or was only fit for the degradation of slavery.

He appealed for the fullest and most cordial harmony and said that it must come. He said that whenever a man went into a Democratic convention and measured strength with others, and was defeated and ran over in the matter of choice for a candidate, he was a scabby, miserable man if he kicked against the result and went out and tried to stir up strife and dissension simply because his choice was not the choice of the convention. Why friends, don't you know that all of us can't have office? Why I've been wanting office for twenty years so bad that I could taste it, and I've never got it yet. The people in my county have always found somebody who they thought would make a better sheriff, a better register, a better constable, a better coroner—even a better member of the Legislature than I would. They have nominated men down there whom I despised. Yea, I despised the very ground they walked on, and but for the restraining power of the Holy Ghost, I would have waylaid them and murdered them. But they were nominated by Democracy, and represented Democratic principles; and while the men made me sick, I would put a little camphor on my handkerchief; and if that wasn't strong enough, I'd take chloroform; and if that wasn't strong enough, I'd take something that deprived me of my senses, and have myself dragged to the polls where I voted. And unless you are that kind of a Democrat, you are no Democrat at all, and you've got no business in this hall.

Mr. Kitchen made a thrilling, earnest and telling appeal for white men to look to themselves. He said if you want to live and be happy and go to heaven when you die, why come in and join the ranks of that party which is worthy of the respect and confidence of white men and true men and all men.

Mr. Beddingfield.

Mr. E. C. Beddingfield was called up. He is secretary of the State Alliance, but he said he came into the convention as plain Eugene Beddingfield. In the course of his remarks he said that he recognized that all the freedom and liberties we had arose from the principles on which the Democratic party was based. There was oppression now, and if relief was desired and wished for there could be no division among white men. They must stand solidly and unitedly together.

He referred to Senator Vance and pointing to his name said: There is his name. Four-fifths of his name is in the "Alliance"; and I am ready to say that I recognize and believe that four-fifths of this great man's life work has been for the interest of the people who compose the membership of the Farmers' Alliance. Mr. Beddingfield favored a system of primaries by which every man could have a free expression of choice. By this means only could good men be nominated. When once nominated, they must be elected, and therefore good men must be put before the people.

The convention then adjourned to meet in Stronach's warehouse at 8 o'clock.

Register to-day.

BUSTLE AND BUZZ AND VIM.

A Lively and Brilliant Town—Flaming Tar Barrels—Bright Colored Lanterns—And Fluttering and Waving Bunting and Flags.

Everybody who was on Fayetteville street last night was under an influence that made him feel busy, lively, enthusiastic and put him into a bustling humor. No wonder!

The whole central part of the city was ablaze with tar-barrels and various illuminations, and when a fellow started up the street he felt like he was in a hurry. Everything and everybody was bustle and vim and go.

The Durham band came in on the 6:40 train, and soon after took a position on Fayetteville street, where the brilliant glare of many blazing lights fell upon their rich uniforms and bright instruments, and made lively music, to which everybody unconsciously kept step as the went to and fro.

On many buildings the flutterings and wavings of bunting and flags were noticed in the evening breeze, and this feature tended to increase the busy, bustling feeling which was so prevalent.

At some places on the principal streets there were strings of parti-colored Japanese lanterns, which swung to and fro in the breeze with pretty effect.

The Capital club, the CHRONICLE office, Julius Lewis & Co., W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., W. C. & A. B. Stronach, Edwards & Broughton, County Democratic Headquarters, Mr. Fred Kneuter and various other houses showed decorations in honor of the assembling of young Democrats in the city. The town was a scene of life and energy.

At about 8:15 a very large crowd assembled at Stronach's warehouse to hear the speaking, which, it was announced, would be there. There was a little hitch as this place owing to some misunderstanding about lights. Late in the evening the gas fixtures were tested, and the arranging committee found to its consternation that the gas wouldn't go. It seems that the meter had been cut off, and nobody had found it out. Then there was a hustling to get electric lights into the warehouse. This work was started after darkness had come over the land, but by quick work the lights were gotten ready after a delay of half an hour. In the meantime, people thronged toward the warehouse, and finding it dark, were a little confused; but matters were soon put to rights, and there was some enthusiastic and telling speaking to a very large gathering of people.